# Morning Oregonian.

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## The Daily Oregonian.


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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD DUST & BARS. Tests made with care, and assays of Gold and Silver, Copper, Lead, Antimony, Nickel, Chrome, Plumbago, Tin, Iron, Cinnabar, Lime and other metals. Analysis of Mineral Waters and all other substances.

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Real Estate Bought and Sold and Legal Papers Executed.
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SUGARS!
EX BARK BETTINE JANE A. FALKINBURG, FROM Manila direct,
3,000 bags Sugars, Assorted Grades,
Which we offer at reduced rates.
ALLEN & LEWIS.

OREGON
LIVERY & BACK STABLE
Cor. Second and Morrison Sts.
L. A. GODDARD, Proprietor.
THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD AND BOARDED AT REASONABLE RATES.
HACKS FOR FUNERALS REDUCED TO $5 00.

AT SAN FRANCISCO COST!
DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS!
OF ALL SIZES.
Call and See our Stock.
EVERDING & FARRELL,
150 Front street.

BURTON & WILLIAMS,
ARCHITECTS & SUPERINTENDENTS
ROOM No. 17,
DEKUM'S BUILDING.


## River Steamers.


OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
STEAMBOATS.
NOTICE.
FROM AND AFTER THURSDAY May 1st, the steamer
E. N. COOKE
Will LEAVE OREGON CITY on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:30 A. M., and for Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.—connecting with steamer DAYTON through to Portland. Returning, will LEAVE
Portland for Oregon City at 4 P. M.
Passengers for LAFAYETTE and all intermediate places will take CARS at 6:15 A. M., connecting at Canemah with steamer Dayton on Tuesday and Friday.
THROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of the O. & C. R. R. Co at REDUCED RATES.
All Freight by this line delivered to consignees FREE OF DRAYAGE
Freight received until 5 P. M.
J. D. BILES, Agent

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NOTICE!
BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:
FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR WALLULA—Monday and Friday at 5 A. M.
FOR KALAMA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO, WESTPORT and CATHLAMET—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

W. H. T. CO'S
STEAMER
GOV. GROVER!
WILL LEAVE FLANDER'S WHARF EVERY
Monday and Thursday Morning
At 6 o'clock,
FOR CORVALLIS
AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
Freight and Passage at REDUCED RATES. No wharfage or breakage
B. GOLDSMITH, Pres't.

STEAMER CALLIOPE
Notice.
ON AND AFTER JULY 14th, and until further notice, the Steamer CALLIOPE will make Tri Weekly Trips
From Portland to Monticello
Calling in at Lewis River Monday and Friday, up and Tuesday and Saturday, down; running through to Westport and Cathlamet every Saturday, touching at Woods' and all landings.
G. W. THAYER, Agent.

Vancouver and Portland Packet!
THE STEAMER CARRIE, J. C. KINGSLEY, Master, will make DAILY trips between Vancouver and Portland, Sundays excepted.
Leave Vancouver at 8 A. M., returning, leave Portland at 3 P. M., from foot of Alder street.
For freight or passage apply on board.


## Railroads.


OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.
DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG
As follows:

| LEAVE | | ARRIVE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 8.15 A.M. | Roseburg | 7.15 P.M. |
| Roseburg | 6.15 A.M. | Portland | 4.20 P.M. |

Freight Trains (with Passengers Cars attached) run daily (Sunday excepted) between
PORTLAND AND JUNCTION
as follows:

| LEAVE | | ARRIVE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 6.05 A.M. | Junction | 6.00 P.M. |
| Junction | 6.00 A.M. | Portland | 5.45 P.M. |

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stage of the Oregon and California Stage Company.
Tickets for sale to all the principal points in Oregon, California and the East at Company's Office.
Cor. F and Front sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.
Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.
FREIGHT will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock, P. M.
J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l Supt.
E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE OREGON CENTRAL R. R. CO
WILL, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873, and until further notice, run FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS from
PORTLAND TO ST. JOSEPH,
Connecting at Cornelius with Stages for Forest Grove; at St. Joseph for all points South and West—Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Corvallis.

| LEAVE | | ARRIVE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 8:00 A. M. | St. Joseph | 11:00 A. M. |
| St. Joseph | 11:30 A. M. | Portland | 2:30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS trains will run as follows:

| LEAVE | | ARRIVE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 8:00 A. M. | St. Joseph | 11:00 A. M. |
| St. Joseph | 2:00 P. M. | Portland | 5:00 P. M. |

Passengers received at Fourth street siding on signalling the train.
Freight received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, and will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M.
R. THIELSEN, Gen'l Sup't.
J. GASTON, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Notice.
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA R. R.
A DAILY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WILL COMmence running on SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873, between SALEM and PORTLAND, stopping at Milwaukee, Oregon City, Aurora and Gervais.
Time as Follows:

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salem | 6.15 A. M | Portland | 8.45 A. M. |
| Portland | 4.45 P. M | Salem | 7.16 P. M. |

J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l. Supt.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Great Central Iowa Short Line
OVERLAND ROUTE,
With its Connections East and West, is the
Shortest, Quickest and Best Route
BETWEEN THE
Pacific and Atlantic,
VIA
Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.
THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAIL! making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by
THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO
With all PAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.
The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by this Co, between Omaha and Chicago.
Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon,
And at C. P. R. R. offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.
Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.
A. M. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
WM. R. SEKELE, Passenger Agent, San Francisco


## Notice.

CITY LICENSES FOR THE CURRENT QUARTER are now due, and payment therefor must be made on or before the 10th inst., at my office, 87 First street.
L. H. LEWIS, City Treasurer
Portland, July 1, 1873.

## Banks.


THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT, U. S
President.....HENRY FAILING.
Cashier.....JAMES STEEL.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY, subject to check at sight
INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits of Coin.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic Cities.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, payable in Coin or Currency, drawn on
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.
SIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, direct on
LONDON, PARIS,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Savings! Savings!
FIRST
NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
THIS BANK HAS ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION with the general Banking business a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and will allow Interest on Coin Deposits made in accordance with the conditions adopted by the Association.
In establishing a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT this Banking Association has in view the benefits to accrue to a class of persons having small sums to loan, by providing a safe place of deposit, ample security and fair rate of interest, as well as to aggregate and bring into use idle capital.
For the safety of deposits in this Bank are pledged the entire capital and resources, and also the personal liability of its Directors and Stockholders, as provided by Section 12 of the National Currency Act, approved June 3, 1864, a greater security than that given by ordinary Savings Banks. Printed copies of the conditions upon which deposits are received may be had upon application at the Bank.
HENRY FAILING, President.
JAMES STEEL, Cashier.
Directors:
HENRY FAILING, HENRY W. CORBETT,
L. H. WAKEFIELD, JUDAH FAILING,
JAMES STEEL.

THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital.....$1,562,500.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
$10,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—3 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
BRANCHES.
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.
AGENCIES,
IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND & IRELAND.
Exchange for sale on
England, Ireland, Scotland, New York & Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards.
Approved Bills discounted or Collected. Loans made on available collaterals.
EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.

LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft.
INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS.
TRUST FUNDS in sums of One Dollar and upwards from Date of Deposit.
MONEY LOANED on approved Security.
BONDS, STOCKS and other valuables received on Deposit for safe keeping.
COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.
INVESTMENTS in Real Estate and other property made for parties at a distance.
SIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
AGENTS for the transaction of all kinds of Financial and Trust Business.

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.
CORBETT FAILING & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HENRY FAILING AND H. W. CORBETT &
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
IRON and STEEL,
ROPE, ETC., ETC.
Agents for the Sale of
DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.
Nos. 53 & 55 Front St.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHN R. FOSTER
CORNER FRONT AND STARK STS.,
DEALER IN
Howe's Platform & Counter Scales,
THE BEST IN USE.
SHELF AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
MINERS' GOODS,
NAILS, ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS, AXES, ETC., ETC.
All of which is offered at Lowest Rates.
He invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Would invite particular attention of buyers of Builders Hardware and House Trimmings, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

GLASS! GLASS!
P. McGEE & CO.,
No 26 First St., bet. Oak and Pine (Smith's Block),
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS!
CRYSTAL, SHEET, ENAMELED, STAINED and CUT GLASS!
Doors, Sash & Blinds
PAINTS, OILS, etc., etc.
GLAZING done on short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed.
The above firm call the attention of builders, contractors and builders and the public generally to examine their new stock before purchasing elsewhere, and guarantee to give satisfaction. COUNTRY ORDERS solicited and promptly attended to. jy2

TERMINUS
LOTS, BLOCKS & ACRES,
AT SEATTLE AND TACOMA.
Apply to
FERRY, WOODWARD


## A Picture.

BY CARLOS MILLER.

Once more by moon-whipt waves we sail
With sudden shock of light that shot a flood
Into the vale. Here in its arrows aimed
At night from mighty battlements, there stood
Upon a cliff high-limned against Mount Hood,
A mast-like bolt! From forth from noble wield,
Ard, standing as erected grander 'gainst the word
Than winged bolt that stood with tips of gold
Beside the lucent gates of Babylon of old.

A time he leaned the crazy turf, and then
Stretched forth his wrinkled neck, and long and hard
He called above the far abodes of men
Until his breath became a curling cloud
And smothered about his neck a misty shroud
He then, resolute as before time, leaned on
With lifted head, majestic and unrestpronid;
And long as night, in deepest wood withdrawn,
He remained in silent take until another dawn.

What drove the hermit from the valley herd
What cross of love, what cold neglect of kind,
Or scorn of unpretending worth, had stirred
The stubborn blood and driven him forth to find
A fellowship in mountain, cloud and wind—
Of ultime wonderful mirth, and ofttimes thought
The beast betrayed a royal monarch's mind
To left above the low world's common lot,
And make their near him still when they had fain forgot.

## THE MODOC MILITARY COMMISSION.

SKETCH OF THE MEMBERS.

From the Sacramento Union.

FORT KLAMATH, July 1st.

The trial of Captain Jack and other murderous Modocs, contrary to general expectation in this mixed community, bids fair to have a speedy beginning, and, as a natural consequence, there is rejoicing among officers, soldiers and captives.

THE MEN WHO TRY THE MODOCS.

The officers selected by General Davis to try the Modocs are all excellent men, and are the better for the duty, I believe, because they are not men of the highest rank. They all stand well in the army, are anxious to mete out exact justice, and will zealously perform the work for which they have been chosen. The men of the Commission I give below.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.

The senior member of the Commission, Lieutenant Colonel Washington L. Elliott, entered the regular army May 27, 1846, having been appointed from Pennsylvania, and was made Second Lieutenant of the Mounted Rifles, since the Third Cavalry. He served through the Mexican war, was promoted to the position of First Lieutenant, July 20, 1849, and in July, 1854, obtained his captaincy. Early in 1861, Captain Elliot was made Major of the First Cavalry, though at that time he was Colonel of the Second Iowa Cavalry. He was brevetted Colonel, Brigadier General and Major General of Volunteers successively, and was made full Brigadier General. He had charge of the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland under the lamented General Thomas, and, as may be presumed, was engaged in some of the hottest fights of the war. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the First Cavalry in August, 1866, which position he now holds. Colonel Elliott has been stationed at Benicia barracks of late, and was not engaged in the Modoc difficulties, but his record and reputation are of the highest order. He is about fifty years of age, though he looks forty, and is admirably adapted for the senior position on the Commission.

CAPTAIN JOHN MENDENHALL.

Captain John Mendenhall of Battery G, Fourth Artillery, senior Captain of the Fourth Regiment and more familiarly known as Col. Mendenhall, was appointed to West Point from Indiana in 1847, and graduating in 1851, was brevetted Second Lieutenant of the First Dragoons. In February, 1852, he was transferred to the Fourth Artillery, served at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, and in 1853 put in time at Fort Brown and Ringgold Barracks, Texas, staying three months in the State, when he was promoted to Second Lieutenant and ordered to Fort Hamilton, New York, remaining at the latter post until May, 1855. He crossed the plains with General Harney, on the Sioux expedition, participated in the battle of Ash Hollow, etc., went to Fort Laramie, came home sick in the summer of 1856, was promoted to a First Lieutenancy and ordered to a battery then serving in Florida. Some time in the fall of 1857 he was stationed with the regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and in the spring of 1858 he crossed the plains to Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, on the Utah expedition. During the fall of the year he had a leave of absence, and at its expiration recruited for his company at New York. He went to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, in August, 1859, and remained on duty until January, 1861, meantime being promoted to a Captaincy. He repaired to his battery at Louisville, Kentucky, and with it joined the army of the Ohio, at Nashville, Tennessee, was assigned to Crittenden's Division, marched to Pittsburg Landing, and engaged in the battle of Shiloh. Afterward he returned to Louisville, Kentucky, where the army was divided into three wings, and he was assigned to the left, and made Chief of Artillery. The Captain was, in April, 1864, ordered to Erie, to observe the operations of the Fenians: and from thence in 1867 he was sent to Buffalo, also staying a portion of the year at Fort Washington, Maryland. Three months of the year 1868 he was a member of General Hancock's staff, and held the position of Assistant Inspector General. Late in 1868 he was transferred to Light Battery B, Fort Wayne, Michigan, remaining there until February, 1870, when he was ordered to Fort Johnson, North Carolina, and made several excursions into the country after the notorious Lowry outlaws. He was ordered to Black Point, San Francisco, in November, 1872, and in April, 1873, came to the scene of the Modoc troubles. Capt Mendenhall is of light complexion, stands about five feet nine inches in the hobnailed shoes worn on this expedition, and weighs, at a guess, 145 pounds. His hair and whiskers are intermingled with gray. His gray eyes are bright and twinkling, and his face a pleasant one; he is on the sunny side of 44. He is deservedly popular in the army, is a man of sound judgment, and one who can always be relied upon.

CAPTAIN HARRY C. HASBROUCK.

Captain Harry C. Hasbrouck, of Battery B, Fourth Artillery, entered West Point from Newburg, New York, in 1856, graduated in 1861, and was immediately made Second Lieutenant of the West Point Battery, and stationed at Washington. He remained there until after it became Battery D of the Fifth Artillery, Captain Charles Griffin, afterwards General commanding the Fifth Corps. In December, 1861, he was assigned to Battery L of the Fourth Artillery, doing duty at Fortress Monroe, and served in southeastern Virginia until 1863, when he obtained sick leave and was assigned to duty at West Point as Acting Assistant Professor. At the expiration of one year he was relieved and sent to join his battery in front of Richmond, where he remained during the siege and until the fall of Richmond. Afterwards he was ordered to garrison duty at Fort Delaware. In 1866 he was promoted to a Captaincy, and in '68 transferred to Light Battery B, which he joined at Fort Leavenworth. Since then he has served at Fort Riley, Fort McHenry and the Presidio, and last in the Modoc country. Here he had a fine field for brave and spirited work, and accomplished it in a manner that not alone reflects credit upon himself and men, but redounds to the honor of the army.

Captain Hasbrouck is a handsome, dashing officer of 33, has a fine soldierly bearing, wears a martial moustache and no beard, stands about five feet ten inches, and weighs about 155 pounds.

CAPTAIN ROBERT POLLOCK.

In 1846 Captain Pollock, always called Colonel outside of pantaloons, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of a Virginia regiment and sent to the Mexican war. He served with the army of occupation, under General Taylor, to the close of the contest, when he was mustered out of the service with the remainder of the volunteers. He came to California as a citizen in 1854, and has since never been east of the Rocky Mountains. He was appointed Major of the First Regiment of California Volunteers, and then transferred to the Third Regiment infantry, which he assisted in organizing. Subsequently he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and then Colonel of the regiment, and served on the plains. The regiment was consolidated in Utah in 1864, according to the act of Congress, and the officers mustered out. He was then appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Second California Volunteers (infantry), Colonel [illegible]'s regiment, and stationed in Arizona. In 1866 the regiment was mustered out of the volunteer service, and Colonel Pollock was immediately commissioned First Lieutenant in the regular army, and assigned to the Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry. He has since served in Arizona, Washington Territory, Oregon and California. During the last year—excepting the time when he was Field Quartermaster and Commissary for the Modoc expedition—he has been Quartermaster of Commander at Fort Klamath. He is now Captain of Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, and his proper station is Camp Warner. Captain Pollock is a man who will pull down the scales at 200 without the slightest exertion—a sturdy, compact man, with the blue, though genial manners of a ship captain. He is on the shady side of forty-five. San Francisco is largely indebted to him for the organization of that crack military company, the National Guard.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. KINGSBURY.

The appointment of Second Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury as a member of the Commission is a handsome compliment to a gallant soldier and an accomplished gentleman. Lieutenant Kingsbury enlisted as a private soldier in the Sixteenth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers in 1862, and in 1864 was promoted to the position of Second Lieutenant. He was with the Fifth and Ninth Corps, in the Army of the Potomac, and served through the second Maryland campaign; was in the battle of Gettysburg, and in Grant's campaign of 1864 and 1865, which terminated in the fall of Richmond. At the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., he received a remarkably close call, a ball passing into his chest, through the left lung and thence to the spine, making its exit between the eighth and ninth ribs. He was brevetted three times for gallant and meritorious services on the battlefields of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. Lieutenant Kingsbury was honorably discharged, for wounds received, in October, 1865, and received an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, Twenty-third Regiment; was placed in command of Company D, and stationed at Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he remained until the fall of 1865. Next he served as Adjutant at the mustering out camp of the Wisconsin Volunteers, and subsequently he joined his regiment at Milwaukee. He was assigned to duty in the Freedman's Bureau in the spring of 1866, and served in Virginia, Kentucky and Alabama until the fall of 1869. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the regular army in May, 1867, and joined his regiment, the Forty-third Infantry, in 1869. He was afterward transferred to the Twelfth Infantry, and in February, 1870, was assigned to duty at Camp Gaston, California, where he acted as Post Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary, until the Modoc troubles came. After Colonel Wright's death Lieutenant Kingsbury assumed charge of Company E, Twelfth Infantry, and retains the command. Lieutenant Kingsbury has been Judge Advocate of the court-martial held in the field under General Davis' orders. He is a trim, light-complexioned Benedict, and will kick the beam at 125. He is the junior member of the Commission.

MAJOR CURTIS, JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Major Herbert P. Curtis, Judge Advocate of the Court, entered the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry in January, 1862, served in the Army of the Potomac until June, 1865, and was then commanded at Washington and made Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major. He has entered upon his work with a hearty good will. There cannot be convictions without evidence and evidence, except in the Peace Commission tragedy, is a scarce article.

## THE TERRITORIES.

Arizona, in the last census, reported eleven foreigners in prison on June 30, 1870, and no natives.

The annual fires in the woods on Puget Sound have broken out, and the atmosphere there is filled with smoke.

The revenue cutter *Lincoln* is having her bottom scraped at Olympia, at least we have seen five items in the two daily papers there to that effect.

The "glorious" Fourth passed off and away from Stellacoom very quietly. At Puyallup and at Mr. John Rigney's, we understand, better time was had.

Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico of all the Territories have no paupers receiving public support, according to the last census. Each State has a number.

The Olympia *Tribune* publishes a rumor that the hands employed on the railroad had all been stopped in their work, and that the suspension would continue ten days.

In answer to an inquiry from Walla Walla, W. T., we would state that the Corresponding Secretary of the Oregon Farmers' Union is John L. Smith and we believe his postoffice address is Albany, Linn county.

The Walla Walla *Statesman* says: "A Warm Spring Indian named Jim, fresh from the Modoc war, was in town on Thursday last, and, dressed in full regimentals, attracted considerable attention. Jim was disposed to be vain glorious over his achievements, and was emphatic in the opinion that he had "killed as many of the enemy as they had killed of him."

The quartz ledge recently discovered on the Peu d'Oreille Lake, opposite the mouth of Cabinet river, assays $232 73 gold, and 94 73 silver, to the ton, besides about fifty per cent of galena. The Walla Walla *Statesman* says another ledge on the west shore of the lake, which crops out from two to five feet, and is visible for nearly a mile. The rock from this ledge, which has been named the Sunbeam, has been assayed by Mr. Elmer, and yields, gold, $291 53; silver, $2 43 per ton. This ledge is about six feet wide. That part of the county is evidently very rich in minerals, and all it needs is prospecting.

The Olympia *Tribune* says: "Since the coming of Surveyor General McMicken, deputy surveyors are very numerous in the Capital. There are three here from east of the mountains, and others from different parts of the Territory. We are informed that Capt. McMicken has indicated his intention to exercise no partiality in this distribution of the work, and that no one will have an exclusively prairie contract: it will be with all par prairie and part woods. Neither will the new Surveyor General exact ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty five per cent. of the contract for political purposes or personal perquisites. The work is also to be done when needed in the principal unsurveyed settlements of the Territory. Everything, we are assured, will be conducted in an upright manner, of which neither the Government, people nor deputy surveyors will have cause to complain.

Satanta and Big Tree, those famous Texas murderers, yet vex the soul of Governor Davis of that State. We read in a Washington telegram that in a recent conference between the Governor, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, it was decided to postpone further consideration of the matter until August, at which time another conference will be held in Texas. Governor Davis, the Indians and the Commissioner are to be present at the conference. It occurs to us that this affair occupies much more time than was consumed in the Matt. Tappey business in southern California. Barrin' the disrespect to Mr. Delano, we would suggest that a very long, unprofitable discussion, of which the people have tired long since, could be satisfactorily ended by the purchase of a certain number of yards of woven hemp. The recipe is infallible in Indian matters.

A careless tank keeper on the New York Central Road neglected to turn off the water after an engine had been supplied, the other day, and a train of palace cars passed under the stream and were flooded. the water pouring down through the ventilators in torrents and ruining much costly clothing. The conductor told the astonished ones to make out their bills, however, and the company would pay for the damage.

## By Overland Telegraph.

EASTERN DATES TO JULY 11.

### WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Delano has appointed Gov. Belcher, Commissioners to investigate the Utah troubles. Rev. Dr. Goodwin of Chicago, Gov. Campbell of Wyoming, and N. J. Turner of Ohio.

### EASTERN STATES.

Matters at the Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The mint is now engaged in remelting large quantities of light gold coin. Since Jan. 1st $27,000,000 worth have been melted, and $10,000,000 more will be received and remelted this week. Orders for the new trade dollars will be filled in the early part of next week. Over $100,000,000 in gold was received from New York to-day, for recoinage.

PORTSMOUTH, July 10.—The *Tallahassee* left last evening for New York, with the survivors from the *Polaris* on board. See story Robeson accompanies them.

Exciting, but Somewhat Vague.

ST. PAUL, July 10.—The following dispatch has been received from Fort Garry: Excitement still continues over the arrest of detectives Hayes and Regan, who attempted to kidnap the notorious Lord Gordon, of Erie R. R. fame. Fletcher and Merriam of Minneapolis, with Mr. Bentley, merchant, were also arrested the following day, as accomplices. They were rudely thrust into filthy prison and ironed. Mayor Brackett at once sought admission to the prisoners, which was granted by Judge Belcway, but he was immediately ordered out by the Sheriff, under instructions from Attorney General Clark. Yesterday the preliminary examination commenced. The whole day was occupied in taking Lord Gordon's testimony, which was known to be a tissue of falsehoods and exaggerations. He was not allowed to act for the defense but was permitted to occupy a seat and confer with counsel for defense. Great indignation is felt against the authorities for the high handed manner in which they managed the cause. Lord Gordon is freely using money, his friends having retained nearly all the lawyers here. Every obstacle is to be thrown in the way to prevent further evidence being given. Only one or two witnesses have been examined. Nothing new was elicited. The object of the detectives in capturing Gordon was to take him to a place where he will be wanted by parties who want bail for his appearance as a witness in the Erie Railroad case, and by other parties.

A Second Atlantic.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A five column statement of a *City of Washington* passenger charges the loss of the steamer to the criminal carelessness of the officers and crew, and that all just barely escaped being engulfed. An ocean captain, who was a passenger, frequently warned the chief officer that he was running too far northward, and advised running 100 miles further south, but his advice was disregarded, though the second officer coincided with it. No sight was taken for seven days, notwithstanding which the vessel was going through heavy fog at the rate of twelve or thirteen knots per hour.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Mr. Bellows has resigned the Vice Presidency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

The *Mail* says that Colonel Thomas A. Scott sailed from Philadelphia to-day. He goes to Europe to place the bonds of the Pacific Railroad, and with the purpose of settling the friends claims against the El Paso Co., and at the same time vindicate General Fremont, the then official representative of the company. He will return about the 10th of October.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—A young burglar named Behrens was shot dead this morning while trying to escape from the officers. He had been robbing the store of his uncle.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Kastner, the German who murdered at Hoboken, had an uncle and a brother in Elko, Nevada, when he prop ped visiting. The evidence at the inquest indicates that he was murdered for his money.

Mrs. Brooker, a sister of Woodhull-Claflin, died on Wednesday night from Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Dana's Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A Washington dispatch says that several lawyers engaged directly and indirectly upon the Sheppard-Dana libel suit, have prepared briefs for argument of the case before Judge Blatchford, or notes for briefs. It is claimed that the Police Court of the District of Columbia exists by act of Congress within a Territory where Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over all offenses against the United States and not punishable by the laws of the States in which the District is located. It is thought best to file the briefs before the opening of the Federal Court. [illegible] Dana on the floor. He also struck Judge Fullerton on the head with a pistol, cutting a severe gash. Mr. Dana was greatly provoked at his own counsel for [illegible] and may be brought before the Court for contempt. Mr. Whipple, finding the pistol too hot for him, threw it down, when Mr. Dana picked it up and fired two or three double-barrelled shots at Mr. Whipple and fired [illegible] Whipple as he [illegible] out of the room. Mr. Dana fell to the floor, when Mr. Whipple fired two more shots, one of which took effect in Mr. Dana's head, killing him instantly. Mr. Whipple is a son of Chief Justice Whipple, of the Court of Claims. Mr. Dana was a son of Richard Henry Dana, Jr., and was 42 years of age. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., and was a graduate of Harvard College. He was a lawyer by profession, and was the author of several works on international law. He was also the author of a book entitled "Two Years Before the Mast," which was published many years ago, and which has had a large sale. He was also the author of a work entitled "The Seaman's Friend,"

# The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1873


### The Salary Grab Condemned.

General Butler may continue to make witty speeches about the back pay grab of Congress, and Senator Carpenter may make as many of his inimitable arguments as he chooses to justify the obnoxious bill, but the public will not be captured by the pert sayings of the one, nor convinced by the plausible logic of the other. The Republican party has spoken out against the iniquity in terms that cannot be misunderstood or misconstrued. Wherever the party has met in convention since the passage of the odious act, wherever the people of the party have had opportunity to speak upon the subject, they have denounced the action of Congress in passing the bill, and have demanded its repeal. In some instances, as in the case of the Republican State Convention of Maine, they have denounced, not the retrospective provision of the law alone, but the entire scheme of increasing the pay of Members of Congress. The resolution adopted by that Convention vigorously denounces the entire act, and demands its repeal.

It is hardly probable, however, that if the retrospective provision had been left out and the increase of salary had been made to apply only to future Congressmen, the passage of the act would have attracted much attention. It has come to be pretty generally understood that our Senators and Representatives, especially the former, cannot maintain themselves in the style now prevalent among them upon the pay they receive from the Government; and although the pertinent question is often asked, whether the style itself is not out of character in Republican government, still we apprehend there are few of us who would not say if the choice were given us that we would rather our Senator and *our* Representative would live up to the style of his peers than that he should break away from the recognized order of things and set himself up for a pattern of republican simplicity. In other words, while we should like very much to see all the representatives of the people live like true citizens, instead of like a titled nobility, we have a pride in seeing the dignity of *our* State supported as well as that of any other State. So we should find excuses enough for an increase of pay. But when it becomes a mere grab of several thousand dollars each by a lot of men who have entered Congress under an agreement to serve the public for a less amount, the injustice of the thing excites general indignation. The Albany (N. Y.) *Journal* has the following sensible paragraph upon this subject:

> However objectionable the prospective increase, it is undoubtedly the retrospective feature of the act which has excited most of the public feeling. The people do not like that way of doing things. So far as the future is concerned, it might be said that if the salary is increased it is at least partially compensated by the abolition of mileage and of the franking privilege. That does not excuse but somewhat relieves it. But nothing of the kind can be said of the back-salary appropriation. It was framed while the mileage and the franking were still in force. It was appropriated though the members appropriating it had contracted to serve for the old salary. This is what particularly rouses popular indignation, and had there been any doubtful sentiment on the Republican party, it might have contented itself with an expression on this point.

The New York *Times* (as well as many other of the best journals of the East) is disgusted with the "Beecher scandal." It says that a good many correspondents write to ask why it does not take any notice of the affair. In reply it says: "We do not believe there is any scandal in the affair beyond what backbiters and slanderers have invented; and then it seems to us that there is quite enough scandal afloat in New York at the present moment without our going over to Brooklyn for more. Mr. Beecher publishes a letter sufficiently explicit on the subject, and we copy it to-day from the Brooklyn *Eagle*—a paper which has taken very many courses in reference to all this nasty gossip, as it is in the habit of doing in reference to most cases of the kind."

There is considerable excitement in the city in consequence of rumors that smallpox is prevalent. We apprehend that most of the excitement has grown out of the action of parties who removed a patient from the Metropolis Hotel to a vacant house in the south part of the city without notifying the city authorities, and thus imperilled the health of the neighborhood. Out of this matter have sprung rumors of smallpox hidden away in every part of the city. There is no cause whatever for alarm. The Mayor and Committee have always taken every possible precaution against the spread of this contagion in the city, and the result has been that the disease has never been general.

"Pent up Utica" has burst the frail bonds of sobriety and now airs her uncontracted powers to the infinite disgust of that staid little village, New York. We speak of Mrs. Utica Bowker, a sister of Vic Woodhull, who was arrested ten days ago in New York on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. In return she filed a complaint against Colonel Blood and Victoria Woodhull, accusing them of beating her cruelly and having her arrested without cause. There is a no-account streak running through the Woodhull family—as has been remarked before.

At a meeting of the Methodist ministers of New York City, held June 30th, a paper on the statistics of the five principal religious denominations of the city was read by Rev. Mr. Goss. The figures showed that the Episcopalians were the most prosperous, the Presbyterians next, Catholics next, and the Baptists and Methodists about on an equal footing. For the last eighteen years the Methodist cause has been waning, but as a local preacher he had no despair.

The Springfield *Republican* of the 7th inst. says: "Vice President Wilson has passed into that stage of health which Chase has so long occupied—a paralytic invalid—to whom life is of the most uncertain duration. The nature of his disease may not utterly destroy his usefulness as a man and public servant, but it will undoubtedly limit his attention and activity. With careful nursing and cessation of exciting toil he may enjoy for many years a kind of honorary post in public councils."

Mr. John Stewart, after patient study of the exasperating problem, has declined to surrender the keys of St. John's Methodist Church, Newark. A liberal streak of latent profanity has developed in the congregation which, under favorable circumstances, worships in that edifice. John is sexton, and his salary for the fiscal year is unpaid.

The Boston *Advertiser* reminds the people of Massachusetts that the monument to the memory of that grand old patriot, Governor John A. Andrew, has been forgotten in the multitude of distractions.

### Progress in the South.

After all the horrid tales of anarchy and rebellion with which the wordy opposition have sought to influence the public mind, there is genuine ground for hope that the great South is not wholly given over to the torch and the bowie-knife. The tide of sectional feeling—of hostility to the North—is slowly ebbing, and only occasionally do we hear the ancient cry of invaded rights from some stranded politician left high and dry by the receding current. Social disorders which have disfigured her local histories from time to time are abating. Industries are springing to life in waste places. Trade is slowly regaining its old-time vigor. The reports of the Agricultural Department at Washington show that her cotton fields and rice savannahs are cultivated far more successfully under the new doctrine of human rights than ever before. The press, rural and metropolitan, is putting forth its strongest endeavor to aid the work of rehabilitation, now almost completed. The discussion of dead issues is left to the politician and the carpet-bagger, and in its place comes sound advice on internal improvements and the encouragement of home industries. The Convention of Congressmen of the Mississippi valley had for its object the resuscitation of commerce in the South. The meeting of Governors of the Southern States, held in Atlanta several weeks ago, was to a similar purpose. The Senate Special Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard have under discussion the Kanawha and James River Canal project. And in a recent number of the New Orleans *Times* we notice an article which contains some very interesting suggestions for the encouragement of the vast commerce of New Orleans. The bar of Pass a l'Outre has been for years the great obstacle to the shipping of that port. Costly dredging has been unavailing:—the slow drift of sands and the huge burdens of sediment which are constantly brought down by the Mississippi river, defy all the remedial efforts that have been lavished by the General Government year after year. The *Times* thinks it very discreditable to a great country and an all-powerful Government to have five millions of dollars' worth of property in ships and products embargoed for weeks (as was the case less than a month ago) by a senseless bar, which ought either to be removed or flanked. We are told that there are now trading between New Orleans and Europe more than thirty steamships of large capacity, representing an annual average entrance and clearance of 600,000 tons. It is very reasonably argued that the free development of the business and commerce of the port cannot properly be carried on, so long as vessels are liable to be detained, for weeks, on a bar at the entrance to the city. The *Times* proposes to evade this obstruction by the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal, whereby a new outlet to the Gulf will be opened. The attention of Congress will be called to the matter at the December session of that body. Here is afforded another opportunity for the display of that fraternal feeling which has always underlain the strongest passions of the war, and in which, it is to be noted, the North has never been wanting.

In all these evidences of returning health and strength with which the horizon of the South is lighted up, we find cause for heartiest congratulations. We have to be thankful that the bitter feuds of a long and exhausting war did not utterly extinguish in the bosom of our recent foes the free flame of love of country; that the people of the desolated South can turn from the sword to the plow with strong hearts and willing hands to accomplish that thorough and complete reconstruction wherein lies the path to a material prosperity which is far more to be desired than the cankerous wealth of the olden time. Gainsay it who may, the great South is not oppressed; her hands are free. Nor are her people discontented. With the capture of Le Blanc the last spark of insurrection and domestic violence in Louisiana was extinguished. We predict that it will be many a year before the scenes of last March again curse her peace.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO IN 1850. A. L. Bancroft & Co.

A book having the above title has just been placed on our table by J. K. Gill & Co., booksellers of this city. The title does not suggest substance enough for a duodecimo of three hundred pages; but such is the book, nevertheless, and the pages are all filled with matter that cannot but be interesting to persons of this coast. The men and manners of the old mining days are very cleverly described and the descriptions of the city—its buildings, wharves, institutions, etc—in 1850 is so specified and given in such detail as to enable a person who is familiar with the San Francisco of to-day to form an accurate idea of its growth and development. The book has no very great merit as a literary performance, but it will be found a pleasant and agreeable entertainer for an afternoon. In printing this book Bancroft & Co. have evidently borne in mind the fact that it was to be read by the pioneers. The large, clear type is designed for eyes that have seen a good many summers.

THE PACIFIC COAST SECOND READER, *by A. W. Patterson*.

This is the second of a series of Readers prepared by Dr. Patterson, of Eugene City, and published by Bancroft & Co. It is a very attractive little school book, being well arranged to advance the pupil step by step in the art of reading, and beautifully illustrated. The only thing we see in the book to find fault with, is the preface. This sentence for example: "As the range of vocabulary in reading lessons becomes greater, it is not practicable to gather all the new words into spelling lessons, without making them longer and more numerous than is desirable." "Range of vocabulary" is stiff and clumsy. "Without making *them* longer," etc. What noun does them stand for? Grammatically, for "words." That is, by putting them into spelling lessons, the new words are made longer and more numerous than they are when not so arranged. The author probably wished to say it required too long and too numerous spelling lessons to embrace all the new words. Such a sentence might be allowed in some kinds of books, but it ought not to appear in a school reader.

The *Independent* of the 3d instant contains a characteristic story, by Joaquin Miller, entitled The End of the Leather Nose. The story is thoroughly western and quite as Californian as an Oregon boy could write.

The New York *Times* of June 30th comes to us printed from new type, new engines and a Walter press, of all of which it is justly proud. The *Times* is an excellent journal, and it is growing and improving daily.

The national debt less cash in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, was $2,147,818,993. The decrease for the month of June, as appears by the Treasurer's circular, was $2,145 150.

### SITKA CORRESPONDENCE

AN INTERESTING VOYAGE.

SITKA, Alaska Ter., July, 1873.

The good ship *California* left your city one Sunday morning about 10 o'clock for this port. After touching at Astoria in the evening, in order to obtain her clearance, she started for the open sea. We found the bar unusually smooth, so that among the male passengers there were no cases of sea sickness. Our first stopping place was Neah bay, which we reached one afternoon. On suddenly rounding the point of an island which lies at its mouth, you enter the harbor. The harbor side of the island is in the form of a semi circle, in the center of which is the principal settlement. At one extremity of this crescent is a large house, the residence of a former Indian Agent. On the reservation are some 600 Indians, four white men and two white women. The Indians live in three villages and subsist mostly upon the produce of the fur seal fishery. Lately they have had a very successful season. The cargo was taken off the ships in canoes. While we were there it was quite difficult to hire men for these canoes, as, from the sale of the skins of the seals they had caught, most of them had plenty of money and were very independent. Wages are generally from $1 to $1 50 per day. I think in the present instance even higher wages were paid. Flour seemed to be the principal article we sent on shore. The seal skins are worth at this place from $10 to $15 apiece, when bought from the Indians. They have quite a large school house and a number of pupils. Most of the canoes alongside were large, and manned by six or eight natives; there was one, however, for passengers, which was smaller than the rest, and quite fancifully adorned. Some of the women wore pieces of shells, or what looked like silver, in their noses, by way of ornament.

We left this place the same evening, and were in Port Townsend the next morning. Most of the residences here are situated upon the bluff which overlooks the town, the flat being occupied by hotels, stores and restaurants. We stopped at Seattle, then at Olympia, where we were obliged to stay twelve hours longer than was necessary, to wait for the high tide, and coming north at Steilacoom. I was sorry that it was dark at the time of our arriving at the latter place, as I had a great desire to see it, having heard so much of its natural beauty.

From Port Townsend we went to San Juan Island. The entrance to the bay in which in which is the landing is through a very narrow channel between the rocks. There is but one street there, with a few houses on each side, the camp being about a mile off. We stopped here but a very few minutes, the parties whom we were expecting being already on the wharf.

At Victoria we were obliged to lie off and on at the mouth of the harbor, waiting for the tide. When we arrived all the stores were closed, which was a greater embargo upon smuggling from there into the United States than if there had been any number of collectors around.

We passed through the channel which at present forms the boundary line between the two countries, and on emerging into the Gulf of Georgia could see in the distance, in an easterly direction, the entrance to the other channel, which Great Britain claimed as the dividing line. Both the entrance and whole passage is broader, but not so deep as that more westerly. The scenery was magnificent; the shores were high and wooded, and there was any number of high wooded islands, which were very picturesque, with the water winding around the hillsides in beautiful curves. The Olympic range of mountains, in Washington Territory, on the south side of the Straits of Fuca, lay snow-capped in the distance. The variations of light and shade caused by the reflections of the clouds upon the hillsides were beautiful. The Gulf of Georgia, as we passed through it, was as smooth as a millpond, although, on account of its width, there is not unfrequently quite a sea caused by the sweep of the winds.

The harbor of Nanaimo is formed by an inlet with an island nearly across its mouth. We hauled alongside of the railroad wharf, which is very high and extends out some distance, having at the end two chutes for discharging the coal into ships. The bottoms of the cars fall out upon touching a spring and dump their contents. The railroad extends about one-half a mile to the mouth of the pit where there are two shafts with stationary engines for raising the coal. I had no desire to descend into the mine as they are all of about the same pattern, terribly hot, wet and dirty with nothing to be seen but the wooden supports of the roof and narrow passages and men working on their backs and in other positions, picking out the coal or ore whichever it is. There are several miners' log houses near the railway and one large house for the superintendent which has a flower garden attached. On the right of the wharf is the Chinese quarter, which consists of four houses joined together. The rest of the town is in the form of a semicircle circling around an estuary with very high banks. There is a library, two churches, Episcopal and Wesleyan, another name for Methodist, two lodges of Masons and one school house. In the Episcopal Sunday School there are about twenty five children, in the Wesleyan about fifty. There are several stores, of which one is kept by an American, the rest by Jews, and several saloons. Linen goods are 25 per cent cheaper than in Portland and labor about 50 per cent.

Early one morning we passed the rapids. As it was high water we could see nothing, the water being perfectly smooth, but we rolled a little at the worst point. At low tide, the water boils and a ship goes through at about a mile in two minutes—fast for a vessel though not for a railroad train.

As we passed Queen Charlotte's Sound we had beautiful weather and I could not help noticing Cape Caution and the terrible long reef of rocks on which the steamer *Geo S. Wright* was supposed to have been wrecked, with a total loss of ship, cargo and all on board. At that time there must have been very heavy weather, and probably a driving snow storm, so that nothing could be seen twenty rods ahead, and the seas rolling mountain high.

Some distance further on our view was enlivened with any number of the most beautiful waterfalls of all sizes and varieties. We could trace them as little threads of water, high up the mountain sides, coming out of a glacier from under the snow and falling down, gradually becoming larger, winding around, finally jumping off in a big sheet over the rocks, throwing up clouds of spray and finally, as a roaring river, emptying into the Sound.

The mountains were of such varied heights, covered at their base with woods and at the tops with everlasting snows. Some were rounded and majestic, others conical and sharp pointed, representing enormous churches, with spires pointed toward the heavens eternally proclaiming the praise of their Great Maker. As for height they must have towers at least 5,000 feet perpendicular ly almost from the water's edge, and yet they only seemed about one half mile high. Along their sides were big, bare streaks where the trees had been shorn away, by the glaciers, roaring and tearing as they fell; and the whole reminded me of an old man with hoary head, bald at the top and with large bald streaks through his hair. Most of the passengers just sat and gazed; enjoying the majestic scenery, the fine mild air and the "dolce far niente" to their heart's content and they had plenty of opportunity, for it was daylight from half past three in the morning till ten at night, then daylight till twelve and darkness only about three hours. We stopped at Fort Tongass, a small fur-trading station, and at Fort Wrangle. At the latter place I visited the Stockade, built in the form of a square with timbers as high as an ordinary house and enormous wooden gates at the sally ports defended also by two block houses. Inside was the parade ground and several nice houses, one of which had a very pretty garden. There was no garrison; there were two stores, one of which is kept by the Government Agent. The vessel anchored off a short distance and passengers and freight were landed in canoes on the rocks. Between Fort Wrangle and Sitka we had quite a stretch of open sea to pass. Cape Harmony extended out a long distance and remained in sight most of the way. Upon our arrival we tied to the dock and there your correspondent will let things remain until further notice.

SITKA.

A CHARITABLE SOUL.—M. Audibert, Director of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, was buried yesterday. He was a capable administrator, and an *homme du monde*. Many stories are now told of him. It is said he always emptied his pockets of money before getting home at night in deeds of charity, and one day left his cab with a single piece of money. As he put his foot on the ground, one of his habitual beggars held out his hand and received the piece. M. Audibert had nothing left to pay the cabman, who remarked that when one could not pay his fare one went on foot. A scene followed. Just then the beggar came up and offered to loan his day's earnings, four francs fifty centimes. M. Audibert accepted it with a hearty laugh, paid the cabman, and the next day sent the beggar 500 francs.—*From a Paris Letter.*

### OREGON.

Oats sell at Albany at 40 cents a bushel.

Travel is brisk between Albany and Corvallis.

Timothy hay in Lane county sells at $7 per ton.

The McGinley troupe drew an empty house at Eugene.

Wheat is quoted nominal at 70 cents a bushel in Albany.

The Brownsville woolen mills are turning out some very fine goods.

The ferry on the Santiam between Scio and Jefferson is now in running order.

Jefferson has the largest chair factory in Oregon and claims the belt for pretty girls.

The County Commissioners of Marion county have donated $100 to the Salem city clock fund.

From all parts of the State pleasure seekers are wending their way to the mountains and seaside.

Harvest has already begun in some portions of Lane county. There will be no discount on the yield.

The Albany Foundry Company is to be furnished with coal from the Beaver coal mines on the Santiam.

The *Enterprise* announces an addition of three to the population of Oregon this week in the natural way.

Miss Queen A. Hannah, of Linn county, who has been insane for eight years, has been taken to East Portland.

The Albany *Democrat* says there are 54 civil and 6 criminal causes on the Circuit Court docket for Benton county.

Linn county claims to be the champion butter making county in the State, and it brings 16 cents a pound at Albany.

Brownsville and nearly all the balance of the forty villages in the State had successful celebrations on the Fourth.

The Grangers of Tangent have erected a large and comfortable hall at that place and dedicated it to the use of their association.

Farmers who had their wheat thrown down by the storms in June are rejoicing that the July suns are raising it straight again.

Prof. Fowler will lecture at Lafayette this Saturday evening, and inspect the phrenological developments of the citizens of that burg.

The annual meeting of the Siloam Baptist Association, held during the week in Syracuse precinct, Linn county, was largely attended and very interesting to those present.

The Tillamook wagon road is so far completed as to pass wagons across the mountain. This opens up a new era in the Tillamook country, and one that will be hailed with general rejoicing.

The District Conference of the M. E. Church South, for Oregon, convened at McFarland's school house, six miles south of Albany, on Friday, the 11th inst. Bishop McTyeire presides.

The body of Riley Thorp, drowned in the Santiam several weeks ago, has been found. It was discovered in a slough about half a mile below where he was supposed to have been crossing the stream.

The Albany *Democrat* announces a birth thus: "Prof. Warren, President of Albany Collegiate Institute, is glad vacation season has come, because he can have plenty of time to caress his new girl baby, which graduated into this paregorical and teeth cutting sphere last Monday."

The Linn County Farmers' Union—the oldest farmers' company in Oregon—incorporated June, 1871, is putting a new stone foundation under its warehouse at Shedd, and otherwise fixing things up. A Wellrath engine, which is a model of beauty and simplicity, has been imported, with which to drive the elevators, and is now on the ground. It will shortly be put in place.

The Albany *Register* says: "Mr. Miller, of the Beaver coal mines, called on Wednesday, bringing with him some fine specimens of coal taken from these new mines. If the coal proves as good as it looks, these mines will prove mines of wealth to the owners, and of vast importance to Linn county. The mines are situated on the Santiam, about ten miles southeast of Lebanon. The company intend putting the coal on the market at as early a day as practicable."

A gentleman of Albany has just returned from Ochoco and thinks that the second Eldorado has not been discovered over there. Fifty are at work prospecting and some of them have developed pretty good signs. A company from Canyon City are opening a creek claim (about four miles long) and everybody else over there seems to be waiting to see what the result of their work will be. They have already gone down about 15 feet and have not yet found bedrock. Prospectors have no trouble in finding "color" in any of the canyons or gulches about there, but they find nothing sufficiently flattering upon which to base hopes of adequate reward for the labor of mining. From report it is reasonably probable that the Ochoco mines will create any very great stampede from other sections.


## NEW TO-DAY.

REID & VESTAL,

STALLS 22, 23,

Central Market!

THE VERY BEST MEATS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER'S LECTURES.

CONSULTATIONS ETC., WILL BE GIVEN IN Lafayette Court House July 12th to 15th; Myers' Hall, Oregon City, 16th to 18th; Reed's Opera House, Salem, 19th to 24th; Court House, Corvallis, 25th to 28th; Opera House, Albany, 31st to August 5th; Eugene City, Roseburg, Jacksonville 6th, Ashland, 7th, Yreka, 8th, in that geographical order, allowing about three days to each.

All his new works for sale. They are a cut-sell all other works on this coast. jy11d1t

Selling Off at Cost!

BEING ABOUT TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS, I will sell my entire stock of

MILLINERY!

Consisting of HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS and TRIMMINGS, of all descriptions and of the LATEST STYLES, at cost prices.

Extra Inducements to the Trade.

Ware ILLUSION HATS and BONNETS from $4 50 up. Will close out, positively, at end of month.

JESSIE KINGSBURY,

jy11 13th Cor. Third and Alder.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING,

PAPER-HANGINGS, ETC.,

AT

EMIL. LOWENSTEIN & CO.'S.

THE ONLY ESTABLISHMENT IN OREGON PREPARED TO FURNISH HOUSES COMPLETELY.

All Goods Sold at Reduced Rates.

EMIL. LOWENSTEIN & CO.,

138, 138 and 140 First St., Portland, O.

jy11d1m

Cheap Homesteads!

ONLY 10 MORE LOTS!

FOR SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY, 10 LOTS 50x150 feet, within ten minutes walk from the ferry landing, all cleared. Terms: One Hundred Dollars for each Lot; one-fifth cash and balance in monthly payments of five dollars each. For particulars apply to

M. MOSKOWITZ, Real Estate Agent,

jy8 Front street, Portland.

Organist!

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE VESTRY up to MONDAY NOON, the 14th instant for an ORGANIST for TRINITY CHURCH, for the period of one year. Particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Vestry.

jy9 1t

# ORGANS

Amusements.

WALLAMET FALLS

BY MOONLIGHT!

THE STEAMER

SHOSHONE

Has been thoroughly refitted and

Moonlight Excursion to Oregon City!

SATURDAY EVENING JULY 12th,

Under the auspices of McKinstry Lodge No. 12, I. O. G. T. The steamer will leave her wharf, at the foot of Alder street, at 8½ o'clock, and remain at Oregon City one hour, to give the excursionists an opportunity to view the LOCKS and FALLS. The PORTLAND BRASS band and STRING BAND will furnish entrancing music suitable to the occasion.

TICKETS (including admission to the Falls) ONE DOLLAR. jy9d1

Prof. O. S. FOWLER

WILL LECTURE IN

THE DALLES 21st to 24th; WALLA WALLA, 27th to 30th; Lewiston, July 31 to 5th; Forest Grove, 7th to 11th; Lafayette, 12th to 15th; Oregon City, 16th to 18th; Salem, 19th to 24th; Albany, 26th to 29th; Eugene, 30th to August 1st; Oakland, 2d to 5th; Roseburg, 6th to 8th; Jacksonville 9th, or near those dates. See papers and bills in each place for particulars. Address invitations to adjacent places as above. d4w

LAIDLAW & GATE,

IMPORTERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

23 Front Street,

OFFER FOR SALE, IN WAREHOUSE AND SHORT-ly to arrive per Ships,

AT SPECIAL RATES TO JOBBERS,

CALCUTTA DOUBLE SEWED

GUNNY SACKS,

WHEAT BAGS, 22x36,

OAT BAGS, 18x36, ORE BAGS, 17x27.

Malt Liquors:

DEVENISH CHAMPAGNE ALE, quarts and pints;
ARROL'S INDIA PALE ALE, pints;
McEWAN'S EDINBURGH ALE, quarts;
TENNENT'S PALE ALE, quarts and pints,
BASS' PALE ALE in bulk,
BLOOD, WOLFE & CO'S STOUT PORTER, qts, pts;
BASS' LONDON PORTER, quarts and pints.

WINES:

PORT, in octaves and quarter casks;
SHERRY, in octaves and quarter casks,
CHAMPAGNE—Heidsieck.

SPIRITS:

MARTELL'S COGNAC BRANDY, bulk and cases;
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, bulk and cases;
CAMPBELTON SCOTCH WHISKY, bulk and cases;
OLD TOM GIN, cases.

Other Goods:

J. T. MORTON'S ENGLISH PICKLES AND SAUCES;
SALAD OIL;
CAPERS;
SPANISH OLIVES;
CURRY POWDER;
COLMAN'S ENGLISH MUSTARD;
RAISINS in boxes, halves and quarters;
ZANTE CURRANTS;
CAUSTIC SODA AND SODA ASH.
NO 1 GENUINE PATNA RICE.
HOLLOW-WARE, etc.

Peoria Starches:

SATIN GLAZE and CORN, in 6 and 12 lb boxes and pound papers.

GIANT POWDER Nos. 1 and 2.

Agents for
LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE;
PEORIA STARCH COMPANY.

Liberal advances made on consignments of WHEAT, FLOUR, and other produce.

Orders for FOREIGN MERCHANDISE executed on advantageous terms.

J. K. GILL & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

75 First Street.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES A FULL ASSORTMENT of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS,

miscellaneous Books!

Together with a full list of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY

New Books by Every Steamer!

AGENTS FOR MABIE, TODD & CO'S GOLD PENS

We import Goods from Publishers and Manufacturers direct and Guarantee to our Customers the LOWEST RATES.

"Blood Will Tell!"

"IN BREEDING GRADE ANIMALS on either side, you breed back towards either side, but in breeding thoroughbred animals you breed forwards."—*A Kentucky Breeder.*

"You get nothing from thistles."—*Old Proverb.*

I have seven head of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN DURHAM CATTLE—one, two and three years old—embracing the best blood strains of Bred and Milking stock combined. These are from the herds of some of the MOST FAMOUS BREEDERS OF KENTUCKY.

My cattle are all AMERICAN HERD BOOK REGISTERED, and as good as can be found in the United States or Europe.

Will be sold at reasonable prices and on accommodating terms.

At WILMER & CO'S STABLES, corner of Washington and Second streets, and St Charles Hotel.

PETER SAXE, Importer.

GOLD, VELVET, SATIN, AND OTHER

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades,

Etc., Etc.—for sale by

GEORGE L. STORY,

45 Front Street.

For Sydney, Melbourne and New Zealand.

THE A 1 ENGLISH BARK

FORWARD,

CAPT. WM. WHITE,

Will have dispatch for Sydney, N. S. W. Freight for Melbourne and New Zealand will be forwarded from Sydney at low rates of the year 1.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the CAPTAIN on board, or

J. McCRAKEN & CO.

THE LARGEST & FINEST STOCK on the coast, for RENT or SALE, at

CRAY'S MUSIC STORE.

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Sole Agency for

Steinway Pianos, Burdett Organs.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMship

AJAX

FRED. BOLLES ..... Commander

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above port

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1873,

At 8 o'clock A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, Nanaimo, Victoria, Ft. Wrangle and Sitka.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAM Propeller

CALIFORNIA,

JOHN HAYES, Commander,

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

MONDAY, JULY 14th, 1873,

At 5 o'clock, P. M.

Victoria, Nanaimo and Sitka freight must be cleared before 12 o'clock, A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Street.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

From Coos Bay for San Francisco

THE STEAMER

EASTPORT,

GEO. PATON.....Captain,

Will leave COOS BAY for SAN FRANCISCO, on or about the

1st and 15th of Each Month.

Has SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS. For freight or passage apply to

F. SCHUTTER, Agent, Coos Bay.

jel5d6m D. BEADLE, Agent, San Francisco.

Watches and Jewelry.

L. C. Henrichsen & Co.,

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERS!

109 First St.,

Offer a complete assortment of

Diamonds and Jewelry,

Gold and Silver Watches,

and SILVERWARE

Insurance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital.... $1.000.000

JOHN H. WISE[illegible]

GEO. H. HOWARD.....Vice P[illegible]

CHAS. R. STORY.....S[illegible]

N. E. MITCHELL.....Marine S[illegible]

H. H. BIGELOW.....G[illegible]

Oregon Branch.

PORTLAND.....F. W. [illegible], C. H. Lee, B. Goldsmith, D. M[illegible]sy, Lloyd Brooks.

SALEM.....I. F. Stev[illegible]

ALBANY.....J. A. Crawford.

DALLES.....D. M. F[illegible]

LEWISTON.....J. Loewenb[illegible]

HAMILTON OWEN,

Agent for Oregon and W[illegible]ington Ter[illegible]ory.

Rock River Paper Company's

PATENT

FELT ROOFING!

PUT ON FOR $8 PER SQUARE.

Prepared Plastering Board, SHEATHING and CARPET PAPER.

For sale by H. C. MORRICE,

Masonic Temple, Portland.

REGALIAS AND TRIMMINGS!

Only Regalia House in the State.

MASONIC BOOKS AND BLANKS!

GOLD AND SILVER

Laces, Fringes, Spangles, Stars, Bullion, etc.

H. C. MORRICE,

jy4 Masonic Temple, Portland, Or.

For Sale,

850,000 Acres of Land

IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

Title Perfect—U. S. Land Grant Fully Confirmed.

THE "PACIFIC LAND COMPANY," INCORPORated with capital stock of 5,000 shares of par value of $200 each, have purchased the road and entire land grant of the "OREGON CENTRAL MILITARY ROAD COMPANY," consisting of over 850,000 acres of

Agricultural, Grazing & Timber Lands,

Passing from Eugene City (125 miles from Portland by Railroad), through the splendid "Lake Country," to Silver City, near the border of Idaho.

Each share of the PACIFIC LAND COMPANY thus representing now over 160 acres of land, and is UNASSESSABLE.

Three thousand shares belong to the Company, and will be offered for sale by us, the entire proceeds of which will go into the Treasury.

The first one thousand shares will be offered at $120 per share, *United States Currency*—say at the rate of 75 cents per acre. Every share will also be received at its par value of $40, in payment for land, as soon as the approximate area can be ascertained. Such share will then be cancelled, and not reissued, and a deed given to the purchaser.

The land will be appraised at moderate rates, in accordance with its actual value, as soon as practicable, in sections of 640 acres, and at not less than $1 50 per acre, U. S. Currency, and offered for sale. Actual settlers, however, always having preference.

We refer, as to the character of this magnificent grant of land, to CLARENCE KING, Esq., the U. S. Geologist for this coast, who is familiar with it from personal observation; also to the elaborate report of the Hon. B. J. Pengra, late Surveyor General of Oregon, on this road and lands, from which we quote: "There is but very little of the entire grant but what is valuable for either Farming, Grazing or Lumbering purposes."

As shares are cancelled, the average of acres to the remaining shares will naturally increase, and from cash sales dividends will be declared.

IMMIGRANTS,

BY BUYING THESE SHARES, CAN SECURE GOOD LANDS, WITH PERFECT TITLE, AT LESS THAN GOVERNMENT RATES.

For Conditions of Trust Funds, the shares of the PACIFIC LAND COMPANY combine absolute security, based on the lands, with prospect of large returns, and no investment can be better for CHILDREN, as the value of the property must increase easily in a few years.

Remittances for shares can be sent to us by Wells, Fargo & Co., or in registered letters.

Full particulars, maps and descriptive pamphlet can be obtained at our office, where the subscription book for the shares is now open.

Y. DING & PAXSON,

Agents for the Pacific Land Company,

Office, No. 424 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

President—H. F. TESCHEMAKER. Directors—S. HANSON, OLIVER ELDRIDGE, J. R. JARBOE and H. F. CUTTER, of San Francisco.

Referees—J. C. AINSWORTH, S. G. REED and W. S. LADD, of Portland.

B. J. PENGRA, Springfield, near Eugene.

jy8d1m

Lost,

A SHARP'S FIVE-SHOOTING REVOLVER, IN the city of East Portland, on the 4th of July. Any person delivering the same to the City Marshal will be liberally rewarded. jy8d1f

Dentist and Co[illegible]

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER,

Corner of Front and [illegible] sts.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, CHANDELIER AND [illegible]

Sale Days—Wednesday and [illegible]

aug26 A. B. RICHARDSON.

At Private Sale

Large assortment of GROCE[illegible]

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE

To parties declining Houses, I will Purchase Second-Hand [illegible]

A. B. RICHARDSON.

Regular and Perma[illegible]

or

CHROMO

DRY GOODS

GENERAL MERCHA[illegible]

I will sell at my [illegible]

SATURDAY, JULY [illegible]

At 10 o'clock, [illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S

of the entire stock of S. HA[illegible]

sisting of

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
LACES, RIBB[illegible]

85 bbl bbls S. I. [illegible]
275 bxs C. O. SOAP,
55 bxs FANCY SOAP,

100 cases ASSORTED [illegible]
60 cases PE[illegible]
25 bxs SAPONIA.

A. B. RICHARDSON.

Special and [illegible]

VALUABLE BUSINESS

I will sell at my [illegible]

ON SATURDAY,

The south fractional [illegible] of Block number [illegible] west corner of said Block, running west 100 feet, thence south [illegible] the line of Front street [illegible] 100 feet, thence south [illegible] the line of Sh[illegible] Legislature) together with [illegible] resting on said [illegible]

North fractional [illegible] of Lot 4 in Block [illegible] together with [illegible]

The south [illegible] of Lot 3 in Block 100 feet. [illegible] ing on said fractional Lot.

The north fractional [illegible] fractional lot 2 in Block [illegible] feet, [illegible] new on said lot.

The south fractional [illegible] fractional lot [illegible] now on said lot.

TITLE PERFECT. [illegible] twelve months; [illegible] mortgage on the [illegible] one per cent. per [illegible]

The above [illegible]

"Cosmopolite"

Now [illegible]

N. B.—This valuable [illegible] the centre of the city of [illegible] to purchase valuable [illegible] respected to [illegible]

jy8 A. B. RICHARDSON.

SADDLERY

SADDLERY-HARDWARE

COLLARS,

MANUFACTURED AND [illegible]

HARNESS, SADDLES AND [illegible]

COLLARS,

SADDLERY-HARDWARE

WHIPS AND [illegible]

Of Every [illegible]

SOLE AGENTS [illegible]

CARROLLTON [illegible]

Coco pads, [illegible]

REPAIRING.

WELCH & [illegible]

Cor. Yamhill [illegible]

SADDLERY,

SANTA CRUZ HARNESS

[illegible] Steam Saw [illegible]

RATES

EFFICIENCY

In this State and Wash[illegible]

WM. H. SEWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED announces the [illegible] GOVERNOR SEWARD'S [illegible] AMOUNTING TO [illegible]

This deeply [illegible] before the distinguished [illegible] Hubert has [illegible] ed no pains to [illegible] ly gotten up [illegible] of travel connecting [illegible] logs alone costing $15,000, and [illegible]

It is sold only to [illegible] desire that all the [illegible] have an opportunity to [illegible] travel it is unequalled, [illegible] once and call [illegible] of one of [illegible]

Should any one be [illegible] to purchase, [illegible] will please apply the [illegible]

D. Appleton & Co., [illegible]

A. WITH A. ROSS, [illegible]

jy12d3w:sim 2w

FOR HONOLULU.

[illegible] Margaret

Having her [illegible] mediate dispatch. For [illegible] modation, apply to

Opposition!

GREAT REDUCTION!

ALL WHO WAN

...but Commission.

RICHARDSON,
TION BIR
Front and Oak Streets.

CTION SALES
TE GROCERIES, GENERAL
NDISE AND HORSES

Wednesday and Saturday,
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Private Sale,
ANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS
ge H. usual rates. I will mention
nd-Hand Furniture.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

and Peremptory Sale
OF

OUSEHOLD
RY GOODS
MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ell at my Auction Saleroom
DAY, JULY 12, 1873,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
GNMENT SALE
of B. HAMBURGER, bankrupt, con-

Y GOODS,
NCY GOODS,
TIONS,
CES, RIBBONS,

ALSO,
S. I. SUGAR,
C. O. SOAP,
FANCY SOAP,

ALSO,
ASSORTED PIE FRUITS,
FRESH OYSTERS,
APONIA.
RICHARDSON Auctioneer.

and Important Sale
OF
BUSINESS PROPERTY!

ell at my Auction Salesroom
TUESDAY, JULY 15th,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

tal part of Lot numbered Five (5), in
Ninety (90), according to the
Block thereof running
street twenty-five (25) feet,
outh twenty-five feet, th
street one hundred feet to the place
her with that portion of
lot.

ALSO,
part of Lot 4 in Block 80, 25x100 feet,
rovements now standing on said lot.

ALSO,
tal part of Lot 3 in Block 90. Size of
100 feet. Together with

ALSO,
tal part of Lot 2 in Block 90. Size of
NOT. Terms, one-half
dit red pay
ty, with int
the land
Title and abstracts now in the
Clinton Hotel Property
ng for $930 per month.
ALSO,
ty-fifty acres
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

SADDLERY.

N. CLARK,

S, WHIPS,
OLLARS,
Saddle
ed to the
ALSO,
ON-TAP,
Front Street
ry-Hardware,
dles, Bridles,
S AND HARNESS
EVERY DESCRIPTION
T FOR CUTTA
ED HOUSE, which is for sale
ow & MORGAN,
Mill & Steam
AND
LUMBER
Have
ED TO THE OLD P
POSITE OLD
elect your CLOTHING for the


# The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1873.


## CITY.

A PANTHER KILLED.—On Thursday evening a large panther was shot and killed on the base line road about ten miles east of the city. About four o'clock in the afternoon, a young lady and her brother, daughter and son of a Mr. Taggart, were walking along the road in quest of blackberries, when suddenly a rustling was heard in the brush at one side of the road, and an instant after a large, full grown and ferocious panther sprang developed. The panther took a look at the terrified couple and seemed disposed to contest the right of way. Both the young lady and gentleman were not particularly struck with the animal, but that lingered about the counte- nance of the scowling beast; besides, they were not armed with rifles and not panthers. They con- sented to dispute with the animal about the middle of the highway, but beat a hasty re- treat to the house of Mr. Roberts, a well known resident about one hundred yards distant, on the line of the road in question. To Mr. Roberts' house they hurried with all haste, and it might be well to state that they didn't stand on the order of their going either. The animal did not try to follow them. On arriving at the house, young Tag- gart applied to a son of Mr. Roberts and a work- man named Stanley, that he had just met a pan- ther about a short distance up the road. A party con- sisting of Taggart, Stanley and Roberts, provided themselves with guns and accompanied by four dogs started in pursuit. The spot where the panther was last was soon reached, and the dogs took it up readily. Fifteen minutes was allowed for the dogs to start the animal, and after a short run compelled it to take to a tree. In very few minutes the hunters were at the spot where they found the panther in the branches of a fir tree, surrounded by a dense growth of under growth, about forty feet from the ground. The chase given it by the dogs had not in any wise improved the temper of the animal, for it was found lashing the foliage with its tail, growling and spitting like a cat. Taggart fired at the enraged animal with his rifle, the ball taking effect in the breast in the region of the heart. With a ferocious scream of pain the animal came tumbling to the ground, and the dogs set fiercely on the animal, and a little fight ensued. The panther then attempted to take to a tree very near by, but about twenty feet from the ground fell back stunned, and clinging to the trunk of a large fir, a second shot was fired. The ball struck the ani- mal in the jaw, completely shattering the bone and bringing it to the earth again. A fierce fight then ensued between the wounded panther and the dogs. Had not the animal's jaw been broken it would probably have killed the dogs, for it could only strike and scratch with its paws. Even with these alone two of the dogs were wounded. The panther was soon dispatched by the dogs, but its death was not accomplished by them alone, for immediately the party had two re- volvers with which they were used effectually. Not immediately the party had two re- volvers with which they were used effectually. Not immediately the dogs were ready to pitch in and did the work, but after the animal's body before it was quite dead. On measuring it, the panther was found to be six feet four inches from tip to tip. The skin of the animal is very handsome, and will be mounted by the owner. Early hens preying about in the neighborhood before it was discovered, will not be troubled any more by bears having been missed yet.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—Only these persons have applied to take a stroll out on B street wharf to look at some of the character and mag- nificence of the improvements being prosecuted in that vicinity. Months ago the old bridge across the slough which Tanner's creek flowed through. Along the bed of the slough a cyclopedical culvert has been built. This culvert is being constructed in a manner not particularly struck with the an- ticipation that lingered about the counte- nance of the scowling beast; besides, they were not armed with rifles and not panthers. They con- sented to dispute with the animal about the middle of the highway, but beat a hasty re- treat to the house of Mr. Roberts, a well known resident about one hundred yards distant, on the line of the road in question. To Mr. Roberts' house they hurried with all haste, and it might be well to state that they didn't stand on the order of their going either. The animal did not try to follow them. On arriving at the house, young Tag- gart applied to a son of Mr. Roberts and a work- man named Stanley, that he had just met a pan- ther about a short distance up the road. A party con- sisting of Taggart, Stanley and Roberts, provided themselves with guns and accompanied by four dogs started in pursuit. The spot where the panther was last was soon reached, and the dogs took it up readily. Fifteen minutes was allowed for the dogs to start the animal, and after a short run compelled it to take to a tree. In very few minutes the hunters were at the spot where they found the panther in the branches of a fir tree, surrounded by a dense growth of under growth, about forty feet from the ground. The chase given it by the dogs had not in any wise improved the temper of the animal, for it was found lashing the foliage with its tail, growling and spitting like a cat. Taggart fired at the enraged animal with his rifle, the ball taking effect in the breast in the region of the heart. With a ferocious scream of pain the animal came tumbling to the ground, and the dogs set fiercely on the animal, and a little fight ensued between the wounded panther and the dogs. Had not the animal's jaw been broken it would probably have killed the dogs, for it could only strike and scratch with its paws. Even with these alone two of the dogs were wounded. The panther was soon dispatched by the dogs, but its death was not accomplished by them alone, for immediately the party had two re- volvers with which they were used effectually. Not immediately the dogs were ready to pitch in and did the work, but after the animal's body before it was quite dead. On measuring it, the panther was found to be six feet four inches from tip to tip. The skin of the animal is very handsome, and will be mounted by the owner. Early hens preying about in the neighborhood before it was discovered, will not be troubled any more by bears having been missed yet.

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### Song of the Seasons.

Gaunt winter flinging flakes of snow,
Deep burdening field and wood and hill,
Dim days, dark nights, slow trailing fogs,
And bleakened air severe and chill,
And swift the seasons circling run—
And still they change till all is done.

Young spring with promise in her eyes,
And fragrant breath from dewy mouth,
And magic touches for the nooks
Of budding flowers when wind is south
And swift the seasons circling run—
And so they change till all is done.

The summer stands erect and tall,
With early sunrise for the lawn,
Thick foliaged woods and glittering snow
And loud bird chirping in the dawn;
And swift the seasons circling run—
And so they change till all is done.

Brown autumn, quiet with ripe fruits,
And haggards stacked with harvest gold,
And fiery flushes for the leaves,
And silent cloud skies soft controlled,
And so the seasons circling run—
And still they change till all is done.

Swift speeds our life from less to more—
The child, the man, the work, the rest,
The withering mind, the ripen ng soul,
Till yonder all is bright and blest
For so the seasons circling run—
And swift they change till all is done.

Yes yonder—if indeed the orb
Of life revolves 'round central light',
Forever true to central heart,
And steadfast, come the balm or blight.
And so fadeless the seasons run—
And last is best when all is done.
—*From Chambers' Journal*

### BELINDA BREE.

Bel was named for her Aunt Belinda. Miss Belinda Bree came up for a week, sometimes, in the summer, to the farm. All the rest of the year she worked hard in the city. She put a good face upon it in her talk among her old neighbors. She spoke of the grand streets, the parades, Duke's balls,—for which she made dresses,—and jubilees, of which she heard afar off,—as if she were part and parcel of all Boston enterprise and magnificence. It was a great thing, truly, to live in the Hub. Honestly, she had not got over it since he came here, a raw country girl, and began her apprenticeship to its wonders and to her own trade. She could not turn a water faucet, nor light her gas, nor counther strokes of the electric fire alarm, without feeling the grandeur of having Cochituate turned on to wash her hands,—of making her one little spark of the grand illumination under which the three hills shone every night,—of dwelling within ear-shot and protection of the quietly imposing system of wires and bells that worked by lightning against a fierce element of daily danger. She was proud of policemen; she was thrilled at the sound of steam-engines thundering along the pavements; she felt as if she had a hand in it. When they fired guns upon the Common, she could only listen and look out of windows; the little boys ran and shouted for her in the streets; that is what the little boys are for. Somebody must do the running and the shouting to relieve the instincts of older and busier people, who must pretend as if they didn't care.

All this kept Miss Belinda Bree from utterly wearing out at her dull work in the great warerooms, or now and then at day's seamstressing in families. It really keeps a great many people from wearing out.

Miss Bree's work was dull. The days of her early "mantua-making" were over. Twenty years had made things very different in Boston. The "nice families" had been more quiet then; the quietest of them now cannot manage things as they did in those days; for the same reason that you cannot buy old-fashioned "wearing" goods; they are not in the market. "Sell and wear out; wear out and sell;" that is the principle of to-day. You must do as the world does, there is no other path cut through. If you travel, you must keep on night and day, or wait twenty-four hours and start in the night again. Nobody—or scarcely anybody—has a dress-maker now, in the old, cozy way, of the old, cozy sort, staying a week, looking over the wardrobes of the whole family, advising, cutting, altering, remaking, getting live ever so much household interest and history in the daily chat, and listening over daily work; sitting at the same table; linking herself in with things, spring and fall, as the leaves do with their goings and comings; or like the equinoxes, that in March and September shut about us with friendly curtains of rain for days, in which so much can be done in the big up stairs room with a cheerful fire, that is devoted to the rites and mysteries of scissors and needle. We were always glad, I remember, when our dress-making week fell in with the equinoctial.

But now, all poor Miss Bree's "best places" and slipped away from her, and her life had changed. People go to great outfitting stores, buy their goods, have themselves measured, and leave the whole thing to result a week afterward in a big box sent home with everything fitted and machined and finished, with the last inventions and accumulations of frills, tucks, and reduplications; and at the bottom of the box a bill tucked and reduplicated in the same modern proportions. Miss Bree had now to go out, like any other machine girl, to the warerooms; except when she took home particular hand work of button holes and trimmings, or occasionally engaged herself for two or three days to some family mother who could not pay the big bills, and who ran her own machine, cut her own basques and gores, and hired help for basting and finishing. She had almost done with even this; most people liked young help; broker with their needles, sewing without glasses, nicer and fresher-looking to have about. Poor "Aunt Blin" overheard one man ask his wife in her dressing-room before dinner: "Why, if she must have a stitching-woman in the house, she couldn't find a more genteel one to look at; somebody a little bit lively to bring to the table, instead of that old caterpillar?"

Miss Bree behaved like a saint; it was not the lady's fault; she resisted the temptation to answer back—she and declining her dinner, for fear of hurting the feelings of her employer, who had always been kind to her; she would not let her suspect or be afraid that the speech had come to her ears; she smoothed her thin old hair, took off her glasses, wiped her eyes a little, washed her hands and went down when she was called; but after that day she "left off going out to work for families." The warehouses did not pay her very well; neither there was she able to compete with the smart young seamstresses; she only got a dollar and a quarter a day, and had to lodge and feed herself; yet she kept on; it was her lot and living; she looked out at her third-story window upon the roofs and spires, listened to the fire alarms, heard the chimes of a Sunday, saw carriages roll by and well-dressed people moving to and fro, felt the thrill of the daily bustle, and was, after all, a part of this great, beautiful Boston! Strange though it seem, Miss Belinda Bree was content.

Content enough to tell charming stories of it, up in the country, to her niece Bel, when she was questioned by her. Of her room all to herself, so warm in winter, with a red carpet (given her by the very Mrs. "Callarper," who could not help a misgiving, after all, that Miss Bree's vocation had been ended with that wretched word,) and a coal-stove, and a big, splendid, brindled gray cat—Bartholomew—lying before it; of her snug little housekeeping, with kindlings in the closet-drawer, and milk-jug out on the stone window-sill; of the music-mistress who had the room below, and who came up sometimes and sat an hour with her, and took her cat when she came away, leaving in return, in her own absences, her great English ivy with Miss Bree. Of the landlady who lived in the basement, and asked them all down, now and then, to play a game of cassino, or double cribbage, and eat a Welsh rabbit; of things outside that young people did,—the girls at the warerooms and their friends. Of Peck's cheap concerts and the public library books read on holidays and Sundays; of ten-cent trips down the harbor, to see the surf on Nantucket beach; of the brilliant streets and shops; of the public garden, the flowers and the pond, the boats and the bridge; of the great bronze Washington reared up on his horse against the evening sky; of the deep, quiet old avenues of the Common; of the balloons and the fireworks on the "Fourth of Julies." I do not think she did it to entice her; I do not think it occurred to her that she was putting anything into Bel's head; but when Bel all at once declared that she meant to go to Boston herself and seek her fortune,—do machine-work or something,—Aunt Blin felt a sudden thankful delight, and got a glimpse of a possible cheerfulness coming to herself that she had never dreamed of. If it was pleasant to tell over these scraps of her small, husbanded enjoyments to Bel, what would it be to have her there, to share and make and enlarge them? To bring young girls home sometimes for a chat, or even a cup of tea, to fetch books from the library, and read them aloud of a winter's evening, while she stitched on by the gas-light with her glasses on her little homely old nose? The little nose radiated the concentrated delight of the whole diminutive, withered face, the intense gleam of the small, pale blue eyes that bent themselves together to a short focus above it, and the eagerness of the thin, shrunken lips that pursed themselves upward with an expression that was keener than a smile. Bel laughed, and said she was "all puckered up into one little admiration point!"

"I'll take you right in with me, and look after you, if you do!" said Miss Bree. "And two together, we can housekeep real comfortable."

It was as if a new wave of youth, from the far-retreated tide, had swept back upon the beach sands of her life, to spend its sparkle and its music upon the sad, dry level. Every little pebble of circumstance took new color under its touch. Something belonging to her was still young, strong, hopeful. Bel would be a brightness in the whole old place. The middle aged music mistress would like her—perhaps even give her some fragmentary instruction in the clippings of her time. Mrs. Phimminy, the landlady—old Mr. Sparrow, the watchmaker, who went up and down stairs to and from his nest under the eaves—the milliner in the second-floor back—why, she would make friends with them, like the sunshine! There would be singing in the house! The middle-aged music mistress did not sing—only played. And this would be her doing, her bringing; it would be the third-floor-front's glory! The pert girls at the wareroom would not snub the old maid any more, and shove her into the meanest corner. She had got a piece of girlhood of her own again. Let them just see Bel Bree—that was all! Yet she did set before Bel, conscientiously, the difference between the free country home and the close, bricked up city.

"There isn't any out-doors there, you know—round the houses; home out-doors, you have to be dressed up and go somewhere, when you go out. The streets are splendid, and there's lots to look at; but they're only made to get through, you know, after all."

They were sitting, while she spoke, on a flat stone out under the old elm trees between the "fore-yard" and the barn. Up above was a great blue depth into which you could look through the delicate stems and flickering leaves of young far tips of branches. One little white cloud was shining down upon them as it floated in the sun. Away off swelled billowy tops of hills, one behind another, making you feel how big the world was. That was what Bel had been saying.

"You feel so as long as you stay here," replied Miss Blin, "as if there was room and chance for everything 'over the hills and far away.' But in the city it all crowds up together; it gets just as close as it can, and everybody is after the same chances. 'Tain't all Fourth of July; you mustn't think it. Milk's ten cents a quart, and just as blue! Don't you 'spose you're better off up here, after all? Do you think Mrs. Bree could get along without you now?"

Bel replied most irrelevantly. She sat watching the fowls scratching around the barn door.

"How different a rooster scratches from a hen!" said she. "He just gives's one kick,—out smart,—and picks up what he's after; she makes ever so many little scrabbles, and half the time concludes it ain't there!—What was it you were saying? About mother? O, she don't want me! The trouble is, Aunt Blin, we two don't want each other, and never did."

She picked up a straw and bent it back and forth, absently, into little bits, until it broke. Her lips curled tremulously, and her bright eyes were sad.

Miss Blin knew it perfectly well without being told; but she wouldn't have pretended that she did, for all the world.

"O, tut!" said she. "You get along well enough. You feel well enough. You like one another full as well as could be expected, only you ain't constituted similar, that's all. She's great for turning off, and going ahead, and she ain't got much patience. Such folks never has. You can't be smart and easy-going too. 'Taint possible. She's right-up-an'-comin', and she expects everybody else to be. But you like her, Bel; you know you do. You ain't goin' away for that. I won't have it that you are."

"I like her—yes;" said Bel, slowly. "I know she's smart. I mean to like her. I do it on purpose. But I don't love her, with a can't help it, you see. I feel as if I ought to; I want to have my heart go out to her; but it keeps coming back again. I could be happy with you, Aunt Blin, on your up-stairs room, with the blue milk out in the window-sill. There'd be room enough for us; but this whole farm isn't comfortable enough for me and me!"

After that, Miss Blin only said that she would speak to Kellup; meaning her brother, Caleb Bree.

Caleb Bree was just the sort of man that by divine compensation marries, or gets married by a woman that is "right-up-an'-acomin." He "had no objections" to this plan of Bel's, I mean; perhaps his favorite phrase would have expressed his strongest feeling in the crisis just referred to, also; it was a normal state of mind with him; he had gone through the world, thus far, on the principle of not "having objections." He had none now. "If ma'am hadn't, and Blin saw best." He let his child go out from his house down into the great, unknown, struggling, hustling, devouring city without much thought or inquiry. It settled that point in his family. "Bel had gone to Boston to be a dressmaker, 'long of her Aunt Blindy," was what he had to say to his neighbors. It sounded natural and satisfactory. Mrs. Bree had her own two children,—and there might be more—that would claim all that could be done for them. She would miss Bel's telling them stories, and washing their faces, and carrying them off into the barn or the orchard, and leaving the house quiet of a Sunday or a busy baking-day. It had been "all Bel was good for;" and it had been more than Mrs. Bree had appreciated at the time. Bel cried when she kissed them good-by; but she was gone; she and her round leather trunk and her little bird in its cage that she could not leave behind, though Aunt Blin did say that "she wouldn't altogether answer for it with Bartholomew."

Bel herself,—the other little bird,—who had never tried her wings, or been shut up in strange places with fierce, prowling creatures,—she could answer for her, she thought!

It is worth telling,—the advent of Bel and her bird in the up-stairs room in Leicester place. Miss Blin believed much in her cat with the apostolic name, though she had never tried his principles with a caged bird. She had tutored him to refrain from meat and milk unless they were set down before him in his especial corner upon the hearth. He took his airings on the window-ledge where the sun slanted in of a morning, beside the very brown parcel in which was wrapped the mutton-chop for dinner; he never touched the cheese upon the table, though he knew the word "cheese" as well as if he could spell it, and would stand up tall on his hind-paws to receive his morsel when he was told, even in a whisper, and without a movement, that he might come and have some. He preferred his milk condensed in this way; he got very little of it in the fluid form, and did not think very highly of it when he did. He knew what was good, Aunt Blin said. He understood conversation,—especially moral lectures and admonitions; Miss Bree had had talked to him precisely as if he had a soul, for five years. He knew when she was coming back at 1 o'clock to dinner, or at 9 in the evening, by the ringing of the bells. After she had told him so, he would be sitting at the door, watching for its opening, from the instant of their first sound until she came up-stairs.

Bel was charmed with Aunt Blin's room, when she opened the blinds and drew up the colored shades, and let the street-light in until she could find her matches and light the gas. It was after dark when they reached Leicester place. The little lamp-lighter ran down out of the court with his ladder as they turned in. There were two bright lanterns whose flames flared in the wind; one just opposite their windows, and one below at the livery stable. There was a big livery stable at the bottom of the court, built right across the end; and there was litter about the doors and horse odor in the air. But that is not the very worst kind of city smell that might be, and, putting up with that, the people who lived in Leicester court had great counterbalancing advantages. There was only one side to the place, and though the street way was very narrow, the opposite walls shut in the grounds of a public building, where there were trees and grass, and above which there was really a chance at the sky. Further along, at the corner, loomed the eight stories of an apartment hotel. All up and down this great structure, and up and down the little three-storied fronts of the court as well, the whole place was gay with illumination, for these last were nearly all lodging houses, and at night at least looked brilliant and grand, certainly to Bel Bree's eyes, seeing three-storied houses and gas-lights for the first time. Inside, at number eight, the one little gas jet revealed presently just what Aunt Blin had told about: the scarlet and black three-ply carpet in a really handsome pattern of raised leaves, the round table in the middle with a red cloth, and the square one in the corner with a brown linen one; the little parlor beauty stove, with a boiler atop and an oven inside—an oval braided mat before it, and a mantel shelf above with some vases and books upon it; all the books, some dozen in number, that Aunt Blin had ever owned in the whole course of her life. One of the blue vases had a piece broken out of its edge, but that was turned round behind. The closets, one on each side of the fire-place, answered for pantry, china closet, storeroom, wardrobe and all. The refrigerator was out on the stone window sill on the east side. The room had corner windows, the house standing at the head of a little paved alley that ran down to Hero street.—*From "The Other Girls."*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### Financial.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 11, 1873.

Gold in New York to-day, 115⅛.

Portland Legal Tender rates, 85½ buying; 86½ selling.

Gold bars are quotable at 800 fine.

Wheat in Liverpool—Average California, 11s 7d@11s 9d; club, 12s 2d@12s 4d.

While all business men, or nearly so, agree on the point that the supply of circulating medium is quite sufficient in our local market for all legitimate business, the dullness of trade precludes the possibility of its profitable employment at the current rates of discount. So we take that a scarcity of money is not one of the absolute essentials of dull times; but such times may come upon a community possessing abundant capital when the wheels of commerce are clogged by a combination of circumstances that check the ordinary course of trade and shut up the sources of living profits. In short, if money bears too high a rate for use, or such a rate as its employment in legitimate business will not justify, it is easily seen how we can have plenty of money and dull times. But one consolation under such a state of affairs is found in the fact that sooner or later the evil brings its own remedy, money being like other commodities and the price for its use regulates the law of supply and demand; so that dullness of trade lessening the call for cash the price of cash comes down and imparting a portion of its buoyancy to general commerce, everything is revived.

### Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Sailed—Bark Atlantic, Liverpool; Liguria, Callao; Ivanhoe, Coos Bay.

Arrived—John Jay, Seabeck; Shetaucher, Coos Bay; Favorite, Nanaimo.

### Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Oats—1200 sks Oregon $1 partly for export. Market firm at $1 75@1 90. Sales of 100 sks California $1 80.

Corn—Yellow $1 25@1 27½.

Hay—75 tons fair $13; 25 tons good wheat, $15 50. Barley—Sales of 2000 sks good old $1 12½; 2000 sks new $1 05. 1000 sks $1 65; lot 2000 sks choice old to arrive $1 75; purchase of 4500 sks good shipping in interior equivalent $1 65 here; leading export buyers to-day reduced bidding price to $1 00.

Barley—250 sks coast feed $1 12½; 600 sks brewing $1 20; 30 day sales of 2000 sks new feed $1 15; lot of 2000 sks prime brewing sold at $1 30.

Ripe Fruits—Cannors yesterday took 4,000 lbs Royal American cherries at 8c; market well supplied. Apples selling at 4@7½c for cooking, and 50c@$1 for eating. Pears, 5@7½c for common, and $1@1 50 for choice Bartletts. Large supply of peaches offering; many small and inferior; box of 4 baskets, 50c@$1 50 ₱ box; $2 for Crawfords in boxes. Plums, $1@1 50. Grapes, 30c@$1 ₱ basket. Cherries, 8@10c for common, 15@18c for choice. Currants, 4@5c. Blackberries, 8@10c. Raspberries, 8@10c. Strawberries, 11@4c. Figs, 5@8c. Whortleberries, 15c. Cantaloupes, 18@30c. Watermelons, $15@25 ₱ hundred.

### General Memorandum.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Mowers, Buckeye, new model, $130; Buckeye, No. 2, $140; Buckeye, No. 1, $155; Buckeye Self-Raker, $220; Hand Raker, $225; Buckeye Dropper, $275; Clipper No. 2 130; No. 3, 140, No. 4, 151; No. 5, 165; Sprague Mowers, Nos. 1 and 2 125 and 135; Union 120; Dodge's Reaper, No. 1, 230; No. 2, 205; Kentucky Reaper and Mower, 230; McCormick's Self-Raker, 200; Hand-Raker 175. Harvesters, Marsh's, 240; Halbert Headers, 335 and 355. Threshers: Vibrator Thresher, 8-horse mounted power, complete, $875; 10-horse mounted power, complete, $925; Sweepstakes, $660 to $825, with or without mounted power. Pitt's Improved Buffalo, Nos. 1 to 5, $660 to 825; Tornado, 775 to 825; Wheeler & Madison Chain, 600 to 650. Wagons: Bain, 3-inch to 4-inch thimble skein, 150 to 180; Pacific do. 145 to 175; Mitchell, with patent or square bounds and roller brake, 140 to $165.

BAGS AND BAGGING Quotable for standard size, 19@20c as per quality and quantity; Flour Sacks, 11½@12½c; Burlap, per yard, 14@15c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Portland made French calf boots, $4, and ties $3; $72@75; Portland made kip boots, $60; J. K. & Co. B. B. B. extra French calf boots, $72@75; J. K. & Co. favorite heavy calf, plain or quilted, boots, $63; J. K. & Co Standard's, standing edge boots, $54; goats' kip and calf Prince Albert's lace stitch boots, $33, goat's kip and calf Prince Albert's lace stitch boots, $30; gent's cable sewed Oxford Ties, $30; gents' foxed grove top Congress shoes, $54; men's Rundel's adjustable lace bals, $30; men's buckle plow shoes, full stock, $27. Inferior grades at much lower quotations. Boys' Prince Albert's lace stitch boots, $24; boys' wax plow shoes, $19 50; youths' cable sewed Oxford ties, $18; ladies' d. f. kid for bals, $18 50@21; ladies' J. K. & Co kid for bals, $27@30; ladies' J. K. & Co plain lasting bals, $24@30; ladies' Portland made calf bals, $24@27; ladies' buff pegged bals, $16 50. Misses and children's proportionately less.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $12@14; dressed, $42@30; flooring, $28@32; lath, $3 per M; shingles, $2 50; Eastern hardwood, 17@20c per foot.

BROOMS—Common, $4@5 ₱ dozen; extra, $5 50@7.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters, $3@3 75; Jams and Jellies $4 50; Los Angel Honey, $4 50; Strawberries, $4 50; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries $4 00; Pine Apple, $3 50; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $4 25@4 50; Pie Fruit, $3@3 50; Green Peas, $3 50; Green Beans, $3 50; Lobsters, $3 50@3 75; Clams, $4; Green Corn, $3@3 75; Tomatoes, $2 75@3.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight; light weight 18c.

CEMENT, &c.—New Jersey, $6; Astoria, $4 50; Calcine Plaster, $5; Land Plaster, $4 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $2 75; San Juan Lime, $2 75.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, 5@6c; Borax, 26@37; Blue Vitrol, 12½@13c; Potash Grants, 1lb can, 75c, $2 25; Rosin, ₱ bbl, $12@15; Saltpetre, kegs, 18@30c; Sulphur, $3@10.

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 16@16½c; seconds, 13c; sheetings, light, 11½c; medium, 12½c, standard, 14@15½c; house lining, 9½c; bleached sheeting, ¾, 9@10½c; do, ⅞, 13½c; do, 4-4, 12½@25c. Cotton checks, 14@20c; linen checks, 18@25c; cambrics, 10c. Cotton flannel, bleached, 16½c; do, brown, 12½@16c. Cottonades, light, 26@28c; heavy, 26@35c. Denims, 15@30c. Hickory stripes, 1 ½@26c, Standard prints, 11c; seconds, do, 9c. Dolaines, 18@20c. Linseys, 20@30c. Ticks, ⅞, 14½@30c; do, 4-4, 20@35c. Bear duck, 24c. Tait's linen damask, brown, 35@55c; damask bleached, 65@85. Paper linen, 30@37½c. Sacks, seamless, 35@40c. Alpaca, black, 25@75c. Waterproof, $1 10@1 25. Crash 10@12c. Ginghams—Domestic, 10@20c; Scotch, 22@30c. Table linens, Pearsdon, 25@50.

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 6@8c, packed, 7@7½c. Peaches, 13½@14c; Hungarian Prunes, 14c. Plums, pitless, 18@20c; Raisins, new crop, in box, $3 75; hf do, $4 50@4 75; quarter $4 75@5; eighth boxes, 75@3 25. Zante Currants, 14c; Oregon do, 10@12c; Citron, 35@50c.

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 10c; Eastern, 11c; Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ hf bbl, $14 75, do No. 2 $13 14; do kits No. 1, $3 50; do No. 2, $2 75; Salmon, pickled, extra brands, hf bbl, $4 50@5; bbl, $7 50@8; common brands, hf bbls, $3 00@4 25; bbls, $6 00@7 00. Canned spiced, fresh, 2-lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1-lb, $2 25. Sardines, qrs, $2 50@2 75; bfs, $4 to 4 25.

FRUITS—Our market, jobbing prices, is quotable for Bourbon whiskies $2 25@5. Rye do $2 50@4. Domestic do $1 30@2. Brandy—French brands $4@12; California brandy $3@6. California wheat whisky, $1 37½ and the advance. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5; Old Tom, $2@3 50; Rum—Puna, $3 50@5; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 50; New England, $2@2 40; Jamaica, $4@8.

OILS—We quote our market, jobbing prices, is quotable for Devoe's, 55c; Downer's, 60@65c; Standard, 55c; Crystaline (5-gal cans), 60c; Crystaline (2-gal cans) 55c; Gaslight, 50@52½c; China Nut, 92½@97½c; Lard, in cases, extra, $1 25; No 1, $1 10; in barrels, extra, $1 10; Linseed, Pioneer (Salem), raw, $1 10; boiled, $1 15 ₱ gal.

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—Family Blankets Superfine, $22; XX 13; X 11 50; No. 1 extra, bound, $10; No 1, bound, $9 50; No 2, 4 point, $8 50; No. 3, 3 point, 6 50. Colored Blankets—3 pt Grays, black border, $5, do, fancy border, 5 50; 3 pt Vicuna, 6 75; 3 pt Scarlet, $8; 3 pt Green, 6 75; 3 pt Blue, 6 50; 3 pt Indian Striped, 7; 4 pt Grey, fancy B, 7 25; 4 pt 6 75; 4 pt Vicuna, 8 75; 4 pt scarlet, 10 50; 4 pt Green, 8 75; 4 pt Blue, 8 50, 4 pt Indian, 9; No. 1 Gray, 9 50. Flannels—Plain, 30 inch, 2 twilled, 50c ₱ yard; scarlet, 55c, White, plain, 40c; Twilled, 50c; fancy Shirting, twilled, 55c. Plain Colored 40 to 45; Scarlet, plain, 45c. Clothing Band Tinnet, 90, to $1; Cassimeres, 1 10 to 1 25; Cassimeres, 6-4 60; Tweeds, 1 10 to 1 25; Tweeds, 80 to 85c. Yarn White and Gray, 1 25; Scarlet, 1 50. Repellant, 1 10. A deduction of 25c ₱ pair on Blankets when sold by the bale.

NAILS—Quotable 10 s 60d per keg, $6 75, 8d 25c per keg advance; 6d, 50c per keg advance; 4d and 5d, 75c per keg advance; cut spikes, 50c per keg advance on the price of 10d; fence, 25c per keg advance on same size of common nails; finishing and brads 50c per keg advance on same size common nails; box nails 50c per keg advance on same size common nails.

PAINTS—We quote market in jobbing lots for Averill's chemical per gal, $2 75; Atlantic, 13¾@14; Bartlett, 11@12; North River, 11; Green, black, 10½; French zinc white, 16, Devoe's zinc white, 12, lampblack, Eddy's, 50@60, Germantown, 45@50; ordinary, 26@30; Venetian red, 6@8; Harris' Ochre, 6@7; red lead, 12½@13; Litharge, 13@14, fire proof, 5@6 cents.

RICE—China, 7¾@8c; Patna, 8c; Island 10c; Carolina, 12½.

ROPE—Market firm at 20c ₱ lb in jobbing lots.

SALT—Ground Rock, $17 ₱ ton; Carmen Island, $22 @23, Liverpool coarse, $25; fine, $30@37 50.

SPICES—A fair demand existing at prices ranging from, in kegs, Cassia, 20@25c; bbls, 22½@25c. Pepper, 24@25c. Alspice, 18@20c. Cloves, 45@50c. Nutmegs, 80@90c. Ginger, 18@20c.

SALERATUS—Barton's, 8½@9c; Donnelly's, 8½@9c; Babbitt's, 10@10½c.

SODA—Quotable firm for R. Irving & Co's in jobbing lots at 7@7½c.

STARCH—The agents' rates, with the usual discount off to the trade, are for Pearl, 9½c; pure, 12-lb boxes 1 lb papers, 11½c; silver gloss, 6-lb boxes, 12½; 1 lb papers, 13c; 3 lb papers, 13c.

SPICES—Pepper and Allspice, in grain 25c, Cinnamon 45@50, Cloves, 25@30c; Nutmegs, $1 20@1 25. Spices in glass—Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, $1 50 ₱ doz, Cinnamon, $2, Mustard $1 75.

SUGARS—The market to-day is weak for Island C, in bbls, 10½c; No. 1 yellow and golden C, in bbls, 10½c; Hf bbl, ½c higher; Crushed, 12½@12¾c; Powdered, 12½@13c; in bbls, hf bbls 12¾@13; Powdered, 12¾@13.

TEAS—Stocks on hand good, with demand dull at the following ranges: young hyson, 80c@$1 50 per lb, black, 50c@60c per lb; Japan, in papers, 50@62c per lb, lacquered box, 85c to 80c.

TURPENTINE—Quotable at $1 15@1 20 ₱ gal.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill, $4@4 25; Rumford's, $3@3 25; Jones', $2 50@3; Donnelly's, $2 50@3.

### Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

| GREEN FRUITS. | |
|---|---|
| Oranges, ₱ doz | 1 00 |
| Lemons, per doz | 50 |
| Cocoanuts, each | 25 |
| Cuba Bananas, ₱ bch | none |
| Cranberries, ₱ gal | 75@ 90 |
| Lemons, per doz | 75@1 00 |
| Peaches ₱ lb | none. |
| Apples, ₱ bush | none. |
| Pineap. ₱ lb | none. |

| DRIED FRUIT. | ₱ lb. |
|---|---|
| Figs, Cal | 10@20 |
| Figs, Asia Min, new | 35@50 |
| Figs, " old | 20@25 |
| Apples | 10 |
| Plums, pitless | 20@25 |
| Prunes, Ger & French | 20@35 |
| Pears | 8@10 |
| Bananas, ₱ doz | $1 00 |

| GROCERIES. | ₱ lb. |
|---|---|
| Coffee, ground | 30@37 |
| do green C. R | 22½@25 |
| do " RS | none |
| do " Mocha | 30@33 |
| do Mocha | 30@60 |
| Sugar, crushed | 14@15 |
| do pulverized | 14@15 |
| do granulated | 14@15 |
| do Yellow | 14 |
| do Island No 1 | 11¾@12½ |
| do " No. 2 | 9@10 |
| do " extra | 12½ |
| Milk, condensed | 25 |
| Candles, adamantine | 20@25 |
| do Paraffine | 33@37 |
| do Sperm | 62 |
| Oil, Kerosene ₱ gal | 75 |
| Syrup, Golden, ₱ gal | 75 |
| Teas— | ₱ lb. |
| Gunpowder | $1 25@1 50 |
| Imperial | 1 25@1 50 |
| Young Hyson | 1 00@1 50 |
| Hyson | 1 00@1 25 |
| Eng. Breakfast | 90@1 25 |
| Japan | 62½@1 00 |

| PROVISIONS, ETC. | ₱ lb. |
|---|---|
| Butter— | |
| Fancy Dairy | 50@55 |
| Good | 40@45 |
| Ordinary | 16@18 |
| Cooking | 25 |
| Cheese, California | 16@16 |
| do Eastern | 16 |
| do Oregon | 15@ |
| Hams, country | 18 |
| do city | 18@20 |
| do Sugar cured | 18@20 |
| Shoulders | 10@12 |
| Bacon, Clear Sides | 12½@14 |
| do Breakfast | 15@16 |
| Lard— | |
| Pure Leaf, in tins | 16@17½ |
| Good, in tins | 14 |
| In bulk | 13 |
| Honey, Yellow Comb | 25 |
| do White | 20 |
| Eggs, per doz | 20 |

| BREADSTUFFS. | ₱ sack. |
|---|---|
| Flour— | |
| Fancy brands | 7 50 |
| Choice | 7 00 |
| Common | 6 of 1 25 |
| Graham, extra | 1 50 |
| Corn meal, Cal | 4@5 |
| do Oregon | 4@5 |

| POULTRY. | ₱ pair. |
|---|---|
| Hens, grown | $1 00@1 25 |
| Roosters, " | 1 25 |
| Spring chickens | 1 00 |
| Ducks, tame | 1 50 |
| " | 2 00 |
| Geese, " | 2 00 |
| Turkeys | 5 00 |

| MEATS. | ₱ lb. |
|---|---|
| Beef | 8@10 |
| do choice cuts | 10@15 |
| Mutton | 8@12½ |
| do choice cuts | |
| Veal | 10@12½ |
| Pork | 10@12½ |
| do choice cuts | |

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